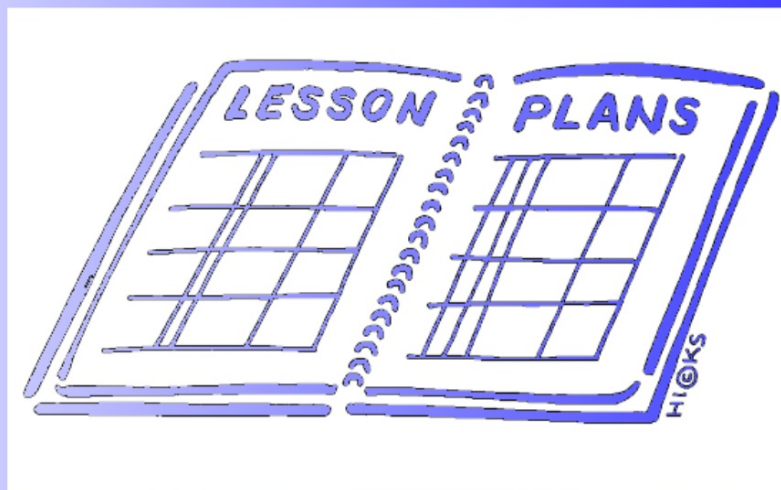


# The CLER Model: Implementing Instructional Design Solutions



# What is CLER?

CLER is a model designed by H.S. Bhola to help prepare an implementation plan for an instructional product.



A lesson plan would be a type of implementation plan. Often, lesson plans have the same components as a plan based on the CLER model.

# What does CLER stand for?

Accoding to Bhol...

- C** Configurations
- L** Linkages between designer system and client system
- E** Environment
- R** Resources available to the client and designer

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## Configurations - Who?

Configurations deals with the people of the instructional design process (the designer, the client, the evaluator, the intended audience, etc.) and their relationships with and to each other.

There are four types of configurational relationships:

- Individuals
- Groups (official workgroups)
- Institutions (schools, offices)
- Cultures (subcultures, communities)



# Why are configurations important to know?

C Classroom example: About a month ago you used the Kagan strategy of "Circle the Sage". Overall, the activity went very well. You did have one student who used it as an opportunity to goof off and not learn much as well as a couple of other students new to the class who will likely follow suit. Because it was generally successful, you want to do the activity again, especially because you have a group of five students who are very knowledgeable on a certain subject. Three of these knowledgeable students were present last time you did "Circle the Sage", but two have entered your class since then. One of the students was a sage last time, but two others were not. You also have four other students in the class who have not been present when you did "Circle the Sage".

L  
E How do you communicate to these different students what you expect of them?

R Do you approach them **individually**? Do you break them into **groups**? Or do you address the **institution** of your classroom? How do you address the **subculture** of those who are likely to goof off?



## Linkages - Who and How?

C Linkages are how people are related to one another within an organization. These relationships can be formal (superior to subordinate) or informal (two employees who go to the same workout class at a gym).

L Why are linkages important? They can reveal communication paths that can help you implement your plan.



E Classroom example: One of your sages is friends with one of the students likely to goof off. You can use this linkage to help further communicate your expectations for the activity.

R

## Environment - Where?

C The environment deals with all variables (physical, social, and intellectual) that will support, be neutral towards, or impede innovation.

L Why is the environment important? It can reveal potential roadblocks or pathways to success.



E Classroom example: The desks in your room can easily be moved to support the Circle the Sage activity. The room, however, does not absorb sound very well and it can get quite noisy when a lot of people are talking at one time.

R



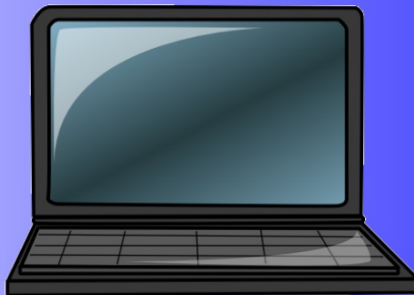
# Resources - What and How?

Resources can be anything that is used to help with implementation of your instructional design solution.

Why are resources important? Because they facilitate the process!

What types of resources are there?

- Conceptual Resources (content expert, reference material, etc.)
- Influence Resources (behavior plans, peer pressure, etc.)
- Material Resources (computers, SmartBoard, paper, etc.)
- Personnel Resources (Sages for Circle the sage, TA's, etc.)
- Institutional Resources (Resources inherent to the environment like number of plugs in a room for laptop usage)



# CLER Review

**C** Configurations - Who?

**L** Linkages - Who and How?

**E** Environment - Where?

**R** Resources - What and How?